

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

NO. 21.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1862.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HENRION,
1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00

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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price 50 cts. per quire.
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Price 50 cts. per quire.
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SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.
Price 50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price 60 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price 75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price \$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the CASE; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHEONIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets),
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistants, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmydest days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.

Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—w&t&w.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CARNEAL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a trial for collection by law.

J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGERT.

April 18—w&t&w. Es'te of T. D. Carnal.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [decil] GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or

country.

N. B.—Assignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862.

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of

Districts, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-

joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,

Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully

and promptly attended to. His office is on St.

Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,

where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

S. BLACK.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE REMOVED.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been re-

moved to the Freight Office of the Louisville,

Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All

persons having business with the office will please

note this change.

T. C. KYTE,

jan 21, 1860—tf.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET,

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,

of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the

practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED &

BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court

of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the

Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62—tf]

L. W. MACEY.

TAX PAYERS.

WILL please take notice that their taxes

must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given. You will please be ready whenever called upon by

R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county;

H. B. Innis, on the north side of the county;

J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort;

And I will always be found at my office to receive from whomsoever may call.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

December 25, 1861—tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

THE undersigned having been greatly annoyed

by trespassers roving over our farms hunt-

ing, cutting timber, pulling down fences, &c., we

hereby warn all persons from hunting in future

upon our respective lands, unless special permis-

sion is given.

John W. Russell, J. G. Yates,

F. M. Taylor, F. M. Taylor,

P. Swigert, A. C. Taylor,

Alex. Julian, William Armstrong,

U. V. Williams, William Hodges,

S. O. Crockett, James Milam,

R. C. Crockett, Thompson M. Taylor.

[March 31, 1862—tf.]

TO THE ARTISTS OF KENTUCKY.

PROPOSITIONS will be received for painting

a full length likeness of HENRY CLAY and

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, to be hung up in

the Capitol at Frankfort. Terms and cost for

painting must be stated.

V. B. YOUNG, Frankfort, Ky.

Feb. 22 1862—tf.

W. H. STANLEY.....J. WEITZELL,

STANLEY & WEITZELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened

a select stock of goods for Gentlemen's

wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all

its branches, and will warrant their work to give

satisfaction, both as to its execution and the

charges made for it.

TERMS cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

March 13, 1862—tf.

[Yeoman copy.]

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed

by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and

Medicine, this being the only safe guide to

uniform success. From this he is enabled to

operate with far less pain to the patient void of

danger. All work warranted; the workmanship

will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully re-

cived.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime

and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859—tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY..... AUGUST 18, 1862.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. P. E. KAVANAUGH, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of the county of Adair, in relation to Senator Asa Bryant.

A message was received from the H. R. announcing the passage of sundry bills.

RESIGNATION.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the resignation of J. B. Temple, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, and is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD, Frankfort, Aug. 15, 1862.

HON. JNO. F. FISK,
Speaker of the Senate of Kentucky:

Sir: I take this method of resigning my position as President and member of the Military Board; this resignation to take effect from and after the last day of this month, or as much sooner as the Legislature will make some other provision for the discharge of the duties now devolving upon me.

It would be a source of great satisfaction to me if the Legislature would take some steps for an examination and settlement of the business of this Board up to the close of my term of service.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. TEMPLE.

Hon. JOHN F. FISK, Speaker of the Senate, resigned his position as follows:

SAXATON: I arise to perform what I consider a high patriotic duty—a duty to Kentucky and to the nation.

It comes to me from gentlemen in whom I have the highest confidence, that if I vacate my position as Speaker of the Senate, it will result in giving to the Commonwealth an Executive who will be able to act harmoniously and energetically with the loyal sentiment of the people.

I have but one rule of action. Let me see clearly that any course of conduct is a duty I owe to myself, my country, or my God, and I am decided at once. Surrounded as we are with peril to our State and nation, I sacrifice myself with pleasure, believing that, under different auspices, we may secure internal peace, save the State, and serve the national cause. We must rescue the State and nation from the power of this great rebellion.

Before I retire from the high position which I hold by your suffrage, I wish to return to you my grateful thanks for the repeated evidences you have given to me of your confidence and kindness. These tokens of your approbation I shall cherish while I live.

I return the trust confided to me, and now resign the position of Speaker of this body.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the resignation of Senator Fisk, as Speaker of the Senate, is accepted.

Resolved, That the Senate deem this a fit opportunity to express their unqualified approbation of the manner in which Senator Fisk has discharged the duties of his important and delicate office. He has presided over this body with dignity, frankness and urbanity, and his whole administrative service has conduced to the good order and decorum of this body, and to the maintenance of the best interests of the State.

Resolved, That in voluntarily retiring from the office of Speaker of the Senate, Senator Fisk has shown a patriotism above all selfishness—manifesting that he is ready at all times to forego the allurements of personal ambition, whenever he can do so in any manner promote the public good, and that, comprehending fully as he does all the requirements of the present crisis, his action in the premises entitles him to the gratitude of his country. He is a noble example of Kentucky patriotism, that knows and values no good but the public welfare; and he should be remembered as a bright illustration of the patriot citizen, who, when the Commonwealth is in danger, is for the Commonwealth first, last, and all the time.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL then nominated Hon. JAMES F. ROBINSON, as Speaker of the Senate, who received the following vote:

Yas—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk), Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Briner, Bryant, Bush, Buster, Cockrell, Davidson, Dehaven, Denby, Duke, Field, Gillis, Green, Goodloe, Graves, Grier, Grover, Irvin, Jenkins, M. P. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Miller, Prall, Rhea, Spalding, Speer, Whitaker, Worthington, Wright—31.

The Clerk appointed the Senators from Mason and the City of Louisville to conduct the Speaker elect to the Chair.

Upon taking the chair Mr. ROBINSON made a few remarks, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and recommending the observance of good order and decorum.

[Mr. ROBINSON's remarks will appear in full as soon as we can obtain a copy of them.]

HOUSE BILL.

An act for the benefit of the mountain volunteer company, of Clark county, known as the volunteer provost guard: referred to committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. DeHAVEN, the Senate took a recess until 12 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. WRIGHT offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, During the recess a number of session prisoners were confined in the Senate chamber, and during their stay here committed many depredations, viz: breaking the locks off the desks of Senators, breaking the locks off the table of the Clerks, and destroying all the unfinished business of the last session, and took all the keys in the desk of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and left the Senate chamber in a very filthy condition. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that hereafter it shall not be lawful for any provost marshal, military officer, or any person whatever to use either of the rooms occupied by the General Assembly, as a jail for the confinement of prisoners.

Resolved, Any person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, at the discretion of a jury.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table was dispensed with, and the resolution referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. GOODLOE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Printer shall, as soon as possible, furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the rules thereof, and that after the present called session the Public Printer shall, in preparing the rules of each House of the General Assembly, use but one volume or pamphlet, and not two, as is now the custom.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR was received by Mr. TATE, Assistant Secretary of State, which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 18th, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having sat for a long time there did not exist between myself, and a large majority of the Legislature, that unanimity of sentiment and opinion, as to the true policy of the State, so important in the present crisis, I have felt it to be my duty to aid, by every means in my power, to promote domestic harmony, and to endeavor to prevent that most dreadful of all calamities, intestine strife and civil war among the people of Kentucky, and at the same time to protest, as far as possible, the rights and liberties of the minority, who differed, in their political views, from the majority of the Legislature. Knowing that in my position as Governor I was unable either to avert or to control any attempted usurpation of unauthorized authority, I expressed my willingness, some days ago, when written to by a distinguished member of the dominant party, to resign my present position, and which correspondence is herewith submitted, if assurances would be given that all efforts would be made to secure to the people the great ends I so much desired, and a gentleman selected to fill my position whose record and history would afford a guarantee that these objects would be effected, or so far as practicable secured. The action of the Legislature to-day in the selection of the distinguished Senator from Scott county, has given me a satisfactory assurance that all will be done to protect and secure the economy in the right usage of the constitution, and to all the people of Kentucky their rights of life, liberty and property, to protect which governments were instituted among men. Feeling assured, from that act, and the individual assurances of many of the distinguished members of the dominant party in the Legislature, that the ends I so earnestly seek to attain will be carried out, I hereby resign my position as Governor of Kentucky, to take effect on Monday next, August the 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and I tender to my distinguished and very able successor my best wishes for the success of his administration, in the hope he will be more successful than I have been in protecting all classes of the citizens of my native and still dearly beloved State, in their rights under the constitution and laws to which I have faithfully endeavored to adhere, and in promoting the general welfare.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

LEXINGTON, Thursday 7th, 1862.

DOVERING MACPHERSON:

My Dear Sir.—There are rumors afloat of an intention, or, at least, a willingness, on your part to resign your position under certain contingencies. I can trace these rumors to no certain source.

I am free to admit, that, in my opinion, there might be advantages derived by the State, and particularly by your political friends, from such a course on your part. I am very well satisfied that you can have no pleasure in the retention of office under the present circumstances; and I should be very much pleased if you would inform me what truth there is in the report referred to; whether you have expressed or felt any desire or willingness to resign, and in that event what are the contingencies upon which your remarks have been based. Pardon the freedom of an inquiry, dictated by a regard for the interests of the State, and the best wishes for your personal welfare.

Very truly yours, W. A. DUDLEY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 16, 1862.

GEN. W. A. DUDLEY:

My Dear Sir.—In answer to yours of Thursday last, I will say to you what I would be willing to say to but few others. At any time within the last twelve or eighteen months, it would have given me great pleasure to resign my office, could I have done so consistently with my own self-respect. But the storms of wholly undeserved abuse, with which I have been assailed during that period, and the threats of assassination, even assassination, constantly made against me, have compelled me to continue in the quiet discharge of my duty. Otherwise, I should have been regarded as either tacitly admitting the truth of the charges against me, or as quailing before the threats of my enemies.

Meantime, however, several sessions of the Legislature have passed without a single charge having been formally preferred against me. Then recently reasons of a *qualis* public character have determined me to persevere in that course. My political friends (and by this term I mean the Southern Rights party, a great majority of whom are not, and never were secessionists) have been subjected to what seems to me, in modern times, an unexampled persecution. My position was such that I was totally unable to relieve them, and yet I could not reconcile it to my conscience even to appear to desert them in their need.

Could I at any time, by my resignation, have aided in restoring the peace of the State, which in my opinion, can only be done by giving to the whole people the fullest assurance of protection to their constitutional rights, I should cheerfully have overcome any mere personal objections I might have entertained to such a step. I need hardly say to you that I would be most happy now to lay down my office, if this object could be attained. Could I be assured that my successor would be a conservative, just man, of high position and character, and that his policy would be conciliatory and impartial towards all the warring parties, however they might differ in opinion as to the constitutional rights of our country? It is a noble example of Kentucky patriotism, that knows and values no good but the public welfare; and he should be remembered as a bright illustration of the patriot citizen, who, when the Commonwealth is in danger, is for the Commonwealth first, last, and all the time.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL then nominated Hon. JAMES F. ROBINSON, as Speaker of the Senate, who received the following vote:

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Upon taking the chair Mr. ROBINSON made a few remarks, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and recommending the observance of good order and decorum.

[Mr. ROBINSON's remarks will appear in full as soon as we can obtain a copy of them.]

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A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR was received by Mr. TATE, Assistant Secretary of State, which is as follows:

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and they were appropriately referred.

Mr. SPARKS—To amend the act relative to

Commonwealth's attorneys.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Governor's message be laid on the table, and that the Governor write another message, plainer and shorter, in order that it may be understood; that the word "Locofoco" Brockinridge be inserted before the word "Democracy, or Democratic party," so as his message will read Locococo Brockinridge Democracy.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the resolution be laid on the table: carried.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1862.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY. J. H. GARRARD, Provost Marshal.

Sunday evening, Aug. 17, 1862.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST. The yellow fever has broken out at Key West with unusual malignity, and among the deaths from it during the week preceding the 4th inst., fifteen fatal cases had been reported. The disease had also made its appearance on board some of the U. S. ships. Many were sick, and new cases were multiplying every day. The United States steamer San Jacinto was to be badly infected, three of the crew having died, and fourteen were sick at the time of her sailing for Boston. The first case on board the St. Lawrence frigate died on the 4th, after an illness of three days. Captain Rodgers, of the Huntsville, was ill. The fever is said to have been imported from Havana on board an English bark which put into Key West in distress. Case number two occurred among the crew of the slave bark captured by the Amanda, and the next was in Fort Taylor. It was not known to Flag Officer Lardner that a case had occurred on shore until it had made its appearance on board the San Jacinto, and one of her crew had died. Fleet Surgeon Horner was loth to pronounce the disease yellow fever, until the case became two well marked. And when he did discover the character of the disease it had assumed a form on board the flagship that compelled the fleet surgeon to recommend that she be sent at once to the North. A correspondent of the Herald writes:

There are so very many unacclimated persons on the Key, many of whom are more or less exposed to the sun, that we may expect to hear of great mortality.

That it will get among the troops no one can doubt. All the medical precaution and skill will avail nothing, and if it does they will be decimated. It is most fortunate that the majority of the brigade have been removed; for had they been here, the mortality would have been frightful.

The order of Colonel Morgan, that any citizen taken sick with yellow fever should be removed to the slave barracks, was modified yesterday. Had he attempted to enforce the order a riot would have ensued, for no one would have submitted to have any member of a family taken from their own houses to a horrible hole, where death would have been the certain result, without resisting it, even if bloodshed were the consequence.

The order said that parties sent to the barracks should find their own doctors, nurses, beds, bedding, and food. Had the order been enforced with all its requirements, ninety-nine out of every hundred would have died.

The harbor of Key West is almost deserted, nearly all the vessels having discharged their cargoes and left. The St. Lawrence and Huntsville are the only United States ships in the harbor, and I am under the impression they will leave in a few days.

The workmen in the machine shop have all applied for and received permission to return North on board the Connecticut. Being unacclimated, it is best they should go.

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.—We published Friday morning an important order from the War Department. No bounty or advance pay are hereafter to be paid to volunteers for new regiments, but they will be paid to volunteers to fill up the old regiments until next Friday, the 22d inst., and if not filled by that time, the fractional regiments will be consolidated, and the superfluous officers mustered out. The draft for the 300,000 militia called for will commence on Wednesday, September 3, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until five in the afternoon, and from day to day, during the same hours, until completed. If the old regiments are not filled up by volunteers before the 1st of next month, a special draft will be ordered to make up the deficiency. All officers in the field must remain there, and will under no circumstances be detached to accept a new command.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 3d inst. says the rebels at Vicksburg have possession of the Star of the West, ocean steamer, and a Belize tug, and are piercing them for war vessels. The Star of the West is pierced for twenty-two guns.

From twenty to thirty vessels constitute the extemporized war fleet which the Arkansas is gathering around her. They are mostly transports, and, of course, are not very formidable. The Prince of Wales, Magenta, Natchez, Ben McCulloch, Vicksburg, Ferd. Kennett, Louisville, and Mary E Keen are the names of some of the vessels.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty is a disappointment in more ways than one. The influx of French wines, brandies, silks, gloves, bronzes and jewelry into England has not been so sudden, or excessive as was expected; and the exportation of British produce, greatly as it has been stimulated, has increased less under the heads of coals and iron, and more under those of other commodities.

HOW VOLUNTEERING PAYS.—It is said that in Truro, Massachusetts, the quota assigned to the town has been enlisted from one family, consisting of four sons. They received a bounty of \$325 each—total \$1,300, clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

A number of wounded rebel prisoners left behind by John Morgan, at Cynthiana, passed through Covington on Thursday last, in charge of a squad of soldiers, on their way to Camp Chase, Ohio. Among the number was Capt. Carey, of the Morgan Legion.

On Wednesday last, about noon, the railroad bridge at Paris, was discovered to be on fire, but was extinguished without any material damage. The fire was communicated by sparks from the engine.

NOTICE.

Every able-bodied male citizen of the city of Frankfort is hereby notified and required to report himself.

AT THE COURT HOUSE
ON MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 18, 1862,
BETWEEN 8 AND 9 O'CLOCK, TO ENROLL

THEMSELVES

FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY. J. H. GARRARD, Provost Marshal.

Sunday evening, Aug. 17, 1862.

THE RICHMOND MESSENGER.—We regret to be called on to announce the temporary suspension of the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger. The gallant editor thus makes the announcement to his readers:

With this number of the Messenger we bid adieu to our readers—temporarily, we trust.

The great business of the country at present is war, to which all other branches of trade and professions are subservient. We lay aside the pen and take up the sword, which we will endeavor to wield to some purpose on the side of the Union whenever opportunity offers.

Generals Breckinridge and Van Dorn are at or near Vicksburg. They have a fair reputation with the army. We think either of them the equal of Bragg; but neither of them at all comparable to Price. Rumor says that Breckinridge is looking to the capture of New Orleans, provided our forces now yield their intention to capture Vicksburg. We are disposed to credit this report. He will find it a difficult and perilous adventure. *Nous verrons.*

[Memphis Bulletin.]

AMONG THE LAST GLORIOUS SENTIMENTS delivered by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is this:

"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

Porter and Jackson, with their cavalry have hung around Memphis to the injury of the people and its trade. They plunder and pilfer, and chase and capture our cotton speculators who would purchase the undestroyed cotton, thereby supplying the needy with the means to procure necessities.

[Memphis Bulletin.]

The 11-inch guns intended for the battery of the *New Ironsides* were hauled from the Navy yard to the foot of Reed street, Philadelphia, on Monday, to be hoisted into the vessel. The demands of the Government for the use of this vessel are so urgent, that a number of workmen were engaged upon her on Sunday. Orders have been received to complete her at the earliest possible moment.

The army of Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, trans-Mississippi, is said to be scattered from one end of the State to the other in small squads, incapable of accomplishing any object of military importance.

If any man wants an office hereafter, from constable up, he must show what he has done for the war. A man who has done nothing will not stand a ghost of a chance to fill an office during this generation.

ON DUTY.—That a widowed member of the Cabinet is about to form a union with a distinguished widow lady, a resident of Boston.

At a meeting held in Locke, near Auburn, New York, a few days ago, a Mr. Mulligan said he would enlist if his wife was willing.

A recruiting officer sought out the wife and inquired whether she was willing that her husband should enlist. "Yes" was the prompt reply, "and if he won't enlist, I will put on his breeches and enlist myself."

Many persons are now here endeavoring to save their military friends from the effect of the annulment of their furloughs.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Gen. Jeff. Thompson has been and is now south of this with an inconsiderable command. Jeff is better at plundering than at fighting. He is to the Federals what the gnat is to the ox, capable of worrying only.

So many fishermen have entered the navy that four thousand green hands are required to man the mackerel fleet. The fishermen have been tempted away by the more probable "hauls" of the blockade. Individual cases are given where seamen have made \$2,000 or \$2,200 apiece from single captures.

A Boston paper says that a miniature steam car makes daily trips over some of the city railroads. It is an experiment, and is said to be quite successful.

MISCELLANY.

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A Boston paper says that a miniature steam car makes daily trips over some of the city railroads. It is an experiment, and is said to be quite successful.

COL. JACOB'S REGIMENT FULL. To the Editors of the *Louisville Journal*:

You will please give notice that my regiment is full and that I cannot receive another man, and please express my thanks to those who have aided me in raising this noble regiment. Never was Kentucky more aroused. Never were her sons more anxious to do gallant deeds, and never more worthy of their noble sires than now.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD T. JACOB.

Col. Ninth Ky. Cavalry.

EMINENCE, August 15.

TAKEN IN UPON THE CHURCH.—In a certain Dutch settlement in the vicinity of Communipaw, in the State of New Jersey, the dominie of the church gave notice from the desk that those who wished to unite with the church should attend at the parsonage on the following Wednesday afternoon, that he might examine them on religious subjects before being received as members.

Hans, a simple, harmless fellow, with a soft heart and a head of the same consistency, went and presented himself as a candidate for church-membership; or, as he expressed himself, "to be taken in upon the church."

The dominie, suspicious of Hans' knowledge in doctrinal matters, began his inquiries by asking him how many Gods there were?

Hans, counting on his finger, said:

"The God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob—dat ish three; den dere ish the God the Father, God de Son, and God de Holy Ghost—dat makes six; and may be dere ish some more I don't recollect, so we will call it eight."

"Hans," said the dominie, "you will never do, you must go back and learn your catechism."

So Hans, crest-fallen, and somewhat indignant, set off on his way back. Having nearly reached home, he met his old acquaintance, Conrad, on his way to be examined, and asked him if he was going to be taken in upon the church? Conrad saying that he was, Hans told him to stop, and he would let him know whether he would have an examination.

"Now," says Hans, "tell me how many Gods there are."

"One," replied Conrad.

"Then," said Hans, "you may just turn back, you will never pass; I told the dominie there were eight, and he was not satisfied."

[Evening Post.]

MOVEMENTS OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—There will be a shade of disappointment felt by those who hoped that the return of Cassius M. Clay would add to our army a live, fighting General, when they learn that, instead of entering the military service, he is about to resume his position as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. Probably Mr. Clay, whose opinions on the subject of emancipation are so well known, is convinced that the recent decision of President Lincoln and the present policy of the Government would debar him from carrying out his own views, and would render his military system as obnoxious to the Government as was that of Fremont. He is personally popular with the Czar Alexander, and at the Court of Russia can, under present circumstances, do better service to his country than in the field.

Mr. Clay will return to Russia about the 1st of October. He has been earnestly invited to give public expression to his views on the present crisis, and will speak in this country on Thursday or Friday of this week.

Mr. Cameron had already notified the Government of his desire to leave Russia, and, indeed, it is well known that he only intended to fill the position of United States Minister to St. Petersburg for a few months.

[Evening Post.]

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF IOWA.—Many years ago before the "pale faces" had taken possession of the fertile land west of the Mississippi, a tribe of Indians encamped on the bluffs overlooking the low river. The chief of the tribe coming in view of the river unexpectedly, was struck with rapture at the surrounding grand and picturesque beauty, and in his native dialect exclaimed: "Iowa, Iowa!" beautiful, beautiful!

Hence the name of the river, afterward given to all that portion of the Louisiana purchase now forming the state of Iowa.

Given to me to get her.

G. W. LEWIS.

Commonwealth Office.

Aug. 13, 1862.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Last night a train of cars arrived from Culpepper, bringing another installment of Confederate prisoners, numbering about 150.

The steamer Key Port has brought up a guard from General Burnside's division, having in custody Mayor Slaughter and fourteen other prominent citizens of Fredericksburg, who are charged with secretly aiding and abetting the enemy, and giving them information of the movements of our army. They were immediately conveyed to the old capitol prison. Another batch of the same description are expected here to-night.

Admiral Dupont has reported to the Navy Department, that, on the 4th inst., the steamer Huron captured the schooner Aquila, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. She is of seven-ton burden, and was laden with between three and four hundred barrels of turtine, and bound for Nassau, New Providence.

CULPEPPER, Aug. 15.

General Buford returned yesterday. The enemy is believed to be four miles back of the Rapidan, while the main point of defense is Gordonsville. It is reported they occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlotte, which looks like having formed a new line of defense. They are entrenched with a view to fighting a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

There is a rumor current here which is on good authority that McCle

**HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank,	\$38,238 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission,	62,690 82
Cash loaned on call,	20,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured,	131,029 00
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value)	70,223 59
249 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value,	15,000 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value,	268,352 00
988 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value,	200,225 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value,	107,565 00
249 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value,	40,500 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value,	18,750 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents, market value,	58,500 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value,	36,625 00
Total assets,	\$926,709 59
Total liabilities,	66,936 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
May 18, 1860-tf.
Frankfort, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins, on the — day of March, 1862, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jas. Moore, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 29th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

E. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Moore is 25 years old; 5 feet 10 inches in height; weighs 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; cross eyes; and rather timid and sprightly. [April 30, 1862-3m.]

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT E. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert E. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 25th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

E. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert E. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.

[May 30, 1862-w&t2w3m.]

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LOGAN LIGMAN, who is under indictment in the Rockcastle Circuit Court, for the murder of John Hickman, has made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Logan Ligman to the Jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 7th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

E. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

April 9, 1862-w&t2w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the — day of December, 1861, kill and murder one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said John Roberts, Jr., and his delivery to the Jailer of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this the 24th day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

E. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert is about twenty years old, blue eyes: very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high, with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1862-tf.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at GRAY & TODD'S.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE Is the only article of the kind ever produced which WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling, a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

IT WILL MEND BONE, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue." — N.Y. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house." — N.Y. Express.

"It is always ready; this commands it to everybody." — Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water." — Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

OF
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers.)

28 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,
The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on PUBLIC BUILDINGS generally, GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, &c., by the principal BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL KINDS.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 25th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

E. MAGOFFIN.

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NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

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[April 30, 1862-w&t2w3m.]

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By the Governor:
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

December 24, 1861-w&t2w3m.

ments with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and permanent business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand roofs in New York City and vicinity.